WHAT'S IT LOOK LIKE? •• The expression \underline{shu} \underline{shaklo} ? اکیف شکله? Iiterally means "what's its shape?" but is used to mean "what does it look like? The attached pronoun is $-o \leftarrow$ when talking about a masculine item and $-a \leftarrow$ when talking about a feminine item.

12. Listen to the conversation and fill in the missing words.

A	ween	وين ؟ 7_	ٲ
В	shu shaklo?	شو شکله؟	ب
A	qaamuus	قاموس	ٲ
В	leeko	لدكه	

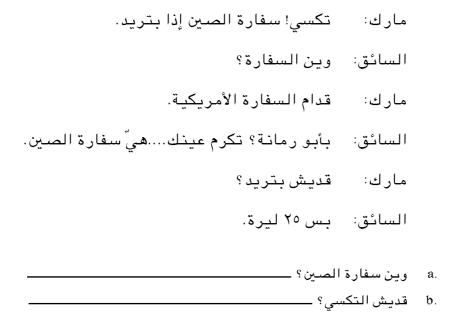
Now work with a teacher or classmate. Take it in turns to ask about these items. Refer to the notes you have just taken for your reply.

a.	daftar éş-şaḥafi	دفتر الصحفي
b.	q alam lé-mwazzaf	قلم الموظّف
c.	ktaab éṭ-ṭaalbe	كتأب الطالبة
đ.	majallet lé-mmassel	مجلّة الممثّل
e.	<u>sh</u> antaayet éṭ-ṭabiib	شنتاية الطبيب
f.	jariidet lé-mhandes	جريدة المهندس

(S) (S) (S)

READING

1. Read the conversation out aloud and answer the questions.



$$b + a + d = kd$$
 $b + a + b + d = kd$ $b + b + d = kd$ $b + d = kd$ $b + d = kd$

2. Draw a line between one word from each of the columns below to make place names in Damascus. If you can, write the English name as well.

الأمويين	السفارة
قاسيون	فندق
دمشق	سىوق
شيراتون	ساحة
الحميدية	جامع
الثقاقي البريطاني	جامعة
البريطانية	شارع
الأمو <i>ي</i>	المجلس
بغداد	جبل



PRONUNCIATION

Listen and repeat these words, paying close attention to the difference in the sounds.

\sim	

	<u>4</u>				
1.	ayn versus h ح				
	a. eadd	عد	b.	ḥabb	حبٌ
	c. eaal	عال	đ.	<u>ḥaal</u>	حال
	e. <i>aşzab</i>	أعزب	f.	aḥsan	أحسن
	g. te allam	تعلّم	h.		تحكّم
	i. baş ^ê d	بعد	j	baḥ ^é r	بحر'
	k. saaşa	ساعة	1.	saaḥa	حبّ حال أحسن تحكّم بحر ساحة
	m. tés ^e z	تسع	n.	séb ^é h	صبح
2.	$\stackrel{-}{k}$ ف versus q ك				
	a. <i>kéť t</i>	كتف	b.	qés ^é m	قسم
	c. <i>kaafi</i>	کافے ،	đ.	qawmi	قومے
	e. <i>bél-kaad</i>	ـالكاد	f.		ثقافة
	g. <i>ḥaka</i>	كافي بالكاد حك ى	h.	• *	ثقة
	i. smookin ن	سموک	j		موسيقا
3.	hamza' ۽ versus q				
	a. <i>'ana</i>	أنا	b.	q ara	قرا
	c. ra'iis	رئبس	đ.	da q i iqa	دقيقة
	e. <u>sh</u> uhada'	رئيس شهداء	f.		برق
4.	hamza' = versus zayn				
	a. 'émm	ٱحّ	b.	<i>çam</i> m	عم
	c. 'amal	أمل	đ.		عمل
	e. ' <i>am^ér</i>	أمر	f.	ς é m ^k r	عمر
		Ť			•



III A room with a bath

غرفة مع حمّام



CONVERSATION

1. Emily has just left the taxi. Listen to the conversation. Do not look at the book while you are listening. Where is the conversation taking place?

2. Listen to the conversation again. What prices are discussed?

إميلى: مساء الخير.

المدير: مساء الخيرات. شو بتأمرى؟

إميلى: عندك غرفة فاضية؟

المدير: ايه عندي، مع دوش ولا حمام؟

إميلى: بدي غرفة مع حمام، إذا بتريد.

المدير عندي غرفة حلوة كثير بالطابق الثاني.

إميلي: في إلها منظر؟

المدير: ايه، إلها منظر كثير حلو عالساحة.

إميلى: قديش بدك بالليلة؟

المدير: غرفة مع حمام بـ٥٥ ليرة.

إميلى: طيب منيح. هي ست مية ليرة.

المدير: عفواً، ما معك فراطة؟

إميلى: ما معى غير ميات.

المدير: طيب معليش. بكفي ٥٠٠ ليرة و بلا الـ٥٠.

ARABIC TRANSLITERATION ◆◆

E: masa' l-kheer.

M: masa' l-kheeraat. shu bétamri?

E: şandak<u>gh</u>érfe faadye?

M: ee e andi, mae duu<u>sh</u> wélla ḥammaam?

E: béddighérfe maş ḥammaam iza bétriid.

M: andi ghérfe hélwe ktiir b-éṭ-ṭaabeq ét-taani.

E: fü élha manzar?

M: ee, élha manzar ktiir hélu e a-s-saaha.

E: qaddeesh béddak b-él-leele?

M: <u>gh</u>érfe ma_f hammaamb-<u>kh</u>am^és miyye w <u>kh</u>amsiin liira.

E: tayyeb, mniih. hayy, sétt miit liira.

M: eafwan, maa maekfraata?

E: maa mae i gheer miyaat.

M: tayyeb mae lee<u>sh</u>. bikaffi <u>kh</u>am^és miit leera w bala l-<u>kh</u>amsiin.



VOCABULARY •◆

Nouns

<u>gh</u> érfe	room in a hotel (f)	غرفة
duu <u>sh</u>	shower	دو ش
<u>ḥammaam</u>	bath	حمام
manzar	view	منظر
éṭ-ṭaabe q ét-taani	the secondfloor	الطابقالثاني
leele	night	ليلة
<u>kh</u> am ^é s miyye w <u>kh</u> amsiin	550	٥٥.
fraața	small change $(f)(not from a)$	فراطة (purchase
miyaat	100s	ميات

Adjectives

faadi, faadye vacant قاضي، فاضية mniiḥ, mniiḥa good منيح منيحة

Verbs

bikaffi to be enough کفّی

Grammatical Words

you have (to a man) عندك mae with مع béddi I want

wélla or ولا élha it has إلها ęа over (lit. on) b- (él-leele) per(night) ب(الليلة) b-(costs) (to have) with (you f) maşek (to have) with (me) maş i gheer apart from, except bala without بلا

Expressions

masa' l-kheer good afternoon, evening مساء الخير good afternoon (reply) مساء الخيرات shu bétamri can I help you عفواً عقواً همليش معليش afwan sorry don't worry about it

ENGLISH TRANSLATION →

E: Good afternoon.

M: Good afternoon. Can I help you?

E: Do you have a vacant room?

M: Yes, with a shower or bath?

E: I'd like a room with a bath, please.

M: I have a very nice room on the second floor.

E: Does it have a view?

M: Yes, it has a great view over the square.

E: How much is it per night?

M: A room with a bath is 550 lira.

E: Okay, that's fine. Here you are, 600 lira.

M: I'm sorry, but don't you have anything smaller on you?

E: I don't have anything on me but 100s

M: Fine, don't worry about it. 500 lira will do. Forget the 50.



EXERCISES

FUNCTION A: EXPRESSING DESIRE

1. Write these words under the appropriate pictures.

<u>gh</u> érfe	room (f)	غرفة
<i>ḥammaam</i>	bathroom (also bath)	حمّام
baanyoo	bathtub	بانيو
duu <u>sh</u>	shower	دو ش <i>ي</i>
man <u>sh</u> afe	towel (f)	منشفة
șaabuune	cake of soap (f)	صابونة
ta <u>kh^ét, takh</u> teen	bed, two beds	تخت، تختین
far <u>sh</u> e	matress(f)	فرشة
<u>sh</u> ar <u>sh</u> af	sheet	شرشف
ḥraam	blanket	حرام
m <u>kh</u> adde	pillow(f)	مخدّة
mékwaaye	iron (f)	مكواية
se e <u>sh</u> waar	hairdryer	سيشوار
<u>sh</u> ofaaj	radiator	شوفاج
<i>șoobya</i>	oil heater (f)	صوبياً
daffaaye	electric heater (f)	دفّاية
mukayyif	airconditioner	مكيّف
marwaḥa	fan(f)	مروحة
jlaale	curtain(f)	جلالة
jlaalet ṭaawle	tablecloth (f)	جلالة طاولة







 $a. \hspace{1.5cm} b. \hspace{1.5cm} c. \\$

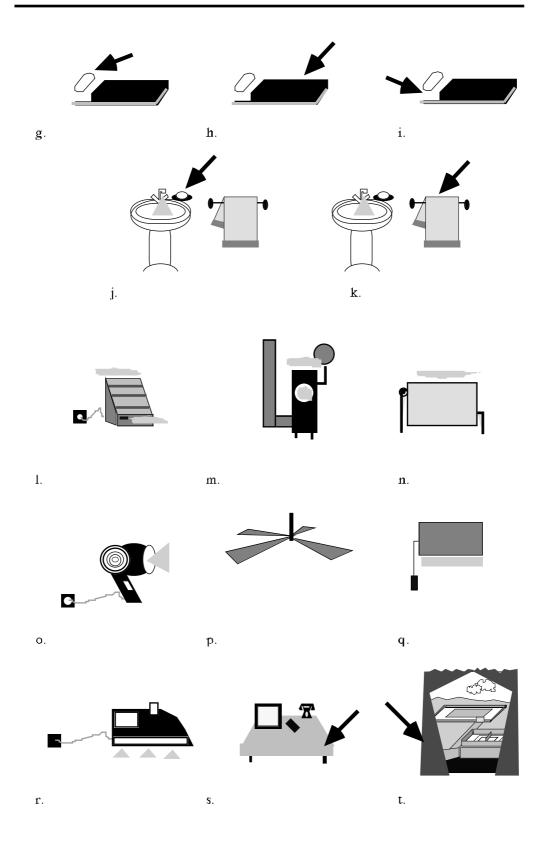






f.

e.



CAN I HELP YOU..? • We have seen that the Arabic verb "to want" is used to ask for things politely, for example

...إذا بتريد ...pleaseإذا بتريد. qaddeesh bétriid? how much will that be? قديش بتريد؟ shu bétriid? can I help you?

shu bétriid? ؟ شو بتريد literally means "what do you want?" but is much more polite than the English sounds and is closer in meaning to "Can I help you?" Another expression often used by shop assistants and hotel staff is

شو بتأمر(ی)? can I help you? شو بتأمر(ی)

is more commonly used to express simple desires or wants. *bédd* بن is not a verb but a "modal", and attached pronouns specify who "wants", for example

بدّى غرفة مع حمام. I want a room with a bath بدّى غرفة مع

It can also mean "I would like...please" if you say iza bétriid(i) (إذا بتريد at the end.

PLURAL PRONOUNS → There are three plural personal and attached pronouns. These are shown attached to *bédd* → in bold below.

O	ana	béddi	Iwant	بدي	أنا
	né ḥna	bédd-na	we want	بىنا	نحن
	énte	<i>bédda</i> k	you want (m)	بدك	انت
	énti	béddek	you want (f)	بدك	انتي
	é ntu	bédd-kon	you want (pl)	بدكن	انتوا
	huwwe	béddo	he wants	بده	هو
	hiyye	bédda	she wants	بدها	هي
	hé nne	bédd-on	they want	بدهن	<i>ه</i> ـنّ

Note the 'h' sound is written in the Arabic but not pronounced in béddo بدّه, bédda بدّها, bédda بدّها and béddon بدّها. You now know all the pronouns in Syrian Arabic.

is negated by simply adding maa بدّ in front.



2. Listen to the conversation and fill in the missing words.

A	<u>sh</u> u bétriidi?			شوبتري <i>دي</i> ؟	ٲ
В	béddi	_iza bétriid.	إذا بتريد.	بدي ـــــــ	ب
A	tékrami.			تكرم <i>ي</i> .	ٱ
В	<u>sh</u> ukran.			شكراً.	ب

Now work with a teacher or classmate. Take it in turns to ask randomly for the items pictured in the previous exercise. Your partner should point to the item you request.

3. Draw a line between the pairs of adjectives with the opposite meaning, for example



NEGATING ADJECTIVES •• Adjectives are negated by simply adding muu مو in front. Here are some more adjectives.

nḍiif, nḍiife	clean	نظيف، نظيفة
wése <u>kh</u> , wés <u>kh</u> a	dirty	وسىخ، وسىخة
eaali, وaalye	high	عالي، عالية
waati, waatye	1ow	واطي، واطية
q aasi, q aasye	hard(not soft)	قاسي، قاسية
țari, țariyye	soft	طري، طريّة
mę aṭṭal, mę aṭṭale	not working, broken	معطُّل، معطَّلة
mkassar, mkassara	broken (not mechanical)	مکسّر، مکسّرة
mniiḥ, mniiḥa	in working order (lit. good)	منيح، منيحة
<i>şaḥḥ</i>	correct	صح ّ
g <u>h</u> alaṭ	wrong	غلط

All these adjectives have a masculine and feminine form except the last two.

4.	Write down	two opposite a	ljectives suitable for	r each of the follo	owing items.
----	------------	----------------	------------------------	---------------------	--------------

a.	ta <u>kh</u> 't://		 /	تخت:
b.	sharshaf:/		 /	شرشف: ــــــ
c.	man <u>sh</u> afe:	/	_/	منشفة:
d.	șaabuune:	/	_/	صابونة: ـــــ
e.	m <u>kh</u> adde:	<i>'</i>	 _/	مخدّة:
f.	mukayyif:	/	 _/	مكيّف:

TERMS OF ADDRESS • éstaaz أَسْتَاذُ literally means "professor". The term is often also used as a respectful term of address to a man. Here are some commonterms of address

éstaaz	sir	أستاذ
madaam	madam	مدام
<u>kh</u> aanom	madam	خانم
aanise	miss	أنسة
You might often hear Syrian	s saying	
a <u>kh</u> i	my brother	أخي
é <u>kh</u> ti	my sister	أختي

These are respectful terms of address mostly used by very conservative Syrians.

ASKING FOR QUICK SERVICE → You can use any of the following expressions before or after iza bétriid إذا بتريد jif you want to ask for something to be done quickly (or slowly!):

ala mahlak, -ek	take your time	على مهلك
halla q	(right) now	ھلّق
b-sérza	quickly	بسرعة
q awaam	straight away	قوام
fawran	immediately	فوراً

Similarly, you can use these expressions when you intend to do something straight away.



5. Listen to the conversation and fill in the missing words.

Α	masa' l- <u>kh</u> eer.		مساء الخير.	ٱ
В	masa' él- <u>kh</u> eeraat.		مساء الخيرات.	ب
	b- <u>gh</u> érfti		بغرفتي	
	béddi waaḥed	_	بدي واحد	
	iza bétriidi.		إذا بتريدي.	
Α	akiid éstaaz. fawran.	certainly	أكيد أستاذ. فوراً.	ٲ
В	<u>sh</u> ukran.		شكراً.	ب
Α				į
és-su' <u>sh</u> u él-i	' aal: mé <u>sh^ékle</u> ?		۶ ۽ ۱	السؤال: شوالمشك

Work with a teacher or classmate. Take it in turns to explain the problem with each of the items you described in the previous exercise. Don't forget you will need to use waahde واحدة when talking about feminine objects.

FUNCTION B: EXPRESSING OWNERSHIP AND AVAILABILITY

DO YOU HAVE..? •> There is no verb "to have" in Arabic. Instead, four different prepositions are used: عند mag عند el and el and

The first preposition-عند -literally means "at the place of". By attaching the pronoun -ak الصحاء -literally means "at the place of". By attaching the pronoun -ak الصحاء (your) after this preposition you are saying "at your place", in other words "you have", for example

9 andak <u>gh</u>érfe? Do you have a room? عندك غرفة؟ with all the attached pronouns عند Below is عند 0 9 andi I have عندي we have عندنا 9 anna andakع ع عندك you have (m) andekع عندك you have (f) 9 andkon you have (pl) عندكن 9 ando he has عنده 9 anda she has عندها andonع they have عندهن

Note that the 'h' sound is written in the Arabic but not pronounced in ando عنده and ando عنده and that the a is written in the Arabic but not pronounced in anno عندها (we have).

and عند of course can also actually mean "at the house of" or "at the shop of". And as we saw in the last chapter, hoon andak! هون عندك! can be said to a driver to mean "stop here!"

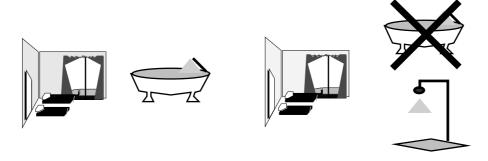


1. Listen to the conversation and fill in the missing words.

A	eandak	_?	٩	عندك	ĺ
В	la, maa zandi			لا، ما عندي	Ļ
	ę andi			عندی	

Now work with a teacher or classmate. Take it in turns to imagine you are a hotel guest. Ask for the item on the left. The manager should answer according to the pictures on the right.

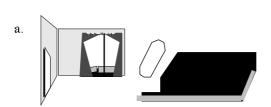
المديرة) B: él-mudiir(a) (الضيف(ة) A: éd-deef(e)

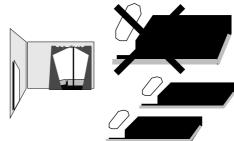


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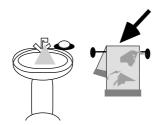
A: éd-deef الضيف (the guest)

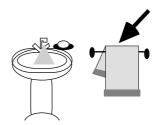
B: él-mudiir المدير (the manager)





b.





C.



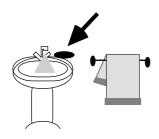


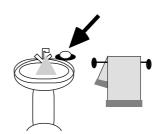
đ.





e.



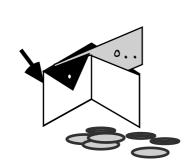


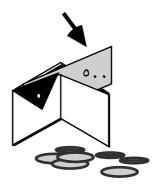
f.

EVENING GREETINGS → When you part in the evening you can use the following expression téşbeh 2 ala <u>kh</u>eer good night (to a man) تصبح على خير tésbehi sala <u>kh</u>eer تصبحی علی خیر (good night (to a woman تصبحوا على خير tésbehu 🤊 ala kheer good night (to a group) The replies are: w énte b-kheer good night (to a man) و انت بخیر w énti b-kheer good night (to a woman) و انتی بخیر w éntu b-kheer و انتوا بخير good night (to a group) another one → The word gheer غير means "apart from..." or "except...". When used with an attached pronoun it means "something else" or "another one", for example maa fii <u>gh</u>eero? don't you have anything else? ما في غيره؟ 9 andak <u>gh</u>eero? do you have another one? عندك غيره؟ w gheero? و غیرہ؟ would you like something else? . غيرها Of course if you are talking about a feminine object you must say gheera 0 2. Listen to the conversation, fill in the missing words and answer the True or False questions below. A masa' él-kheer. أ مساء الخبر. ب مساء النور. B masa' n-nuur أ شوبتريدي مدام؟ A shu bétriidi madaam? ب ما *في*_____بغرفتي. _____بغرفتي. _____ عندك _____هون؟ hoon? عندك A akiid. tfaḍḍali, hayy ______ أ كيد. تفضّلي، هي ب بسلموا ابدك. و كمان B yéslamu iideek. w kamaan ______بغرفتي ______بغرفتي _____ 9 andak <u>gh</u>eera? عندك غيرها؟ ب تكرم عينك. فوراً. A tékram seenek, fawran. ب شكراً. B shukran. أ على رأسي. A gala raasi. ب تصبحی ــــخیر. B tésbehi____kheer A _____énti b-<u>kh</u>eer أ _____انت بخير șaḥḥ wélla ghalaț? صحٌ ولا غلط؟ ما في صابونة بالفندق. a. maa fii saabuune b-él-féndog. b. éd-deefe bédda manshafe ndiife. الضيفة بدها منشفة نظيفة.

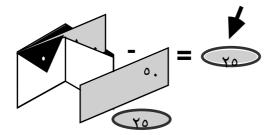
3. Write these words under the appropriate picture.

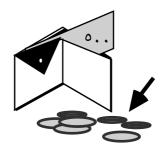
maḥrame	tissue, a handkerchief (f)	محرمة
<u>kh</u> ariiṭa	map (f)	خريطة
saaş a	watch, $clock(f)$	ساعة
kébrüt	(box of) matches	كبريت
q addaaḥa	lighter (f)	قدّاحة
sigaara	cigarette (f)	سيكارة
jézdaan	wallet, purse	جزدان
méftaaḥ	key	مفتاح
beet	house, home	بيت
<u>sh</u> a qq a	flat (f)	شقّة
maktab	office	مكتب
sayyaara	car (f)	سيّارة
maşaari	money	مصار <i>ى</i>
ba <u>khsh</u> ee <u>sh</u>	atip	بقشيش
fraața	small change (f)	فراطة
lé-kmaale	the change from a purchase (f)	الكمالة



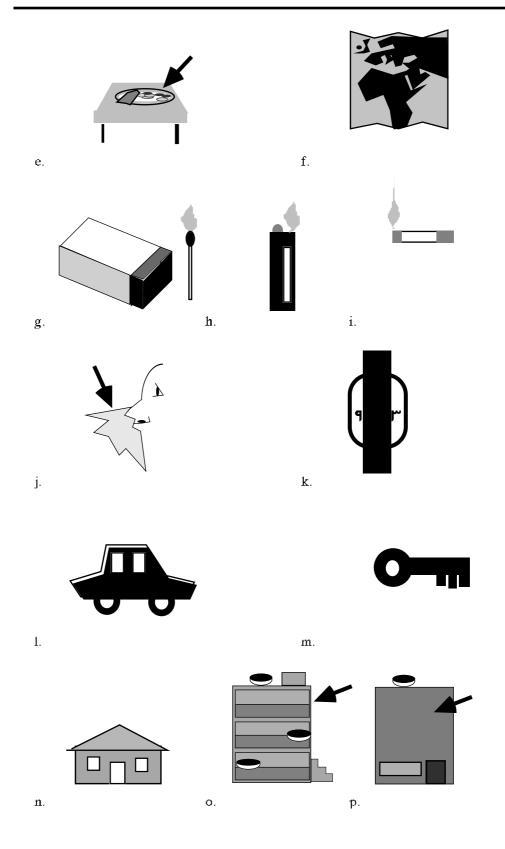


a. b.





c. d.



DO YOU HAVE...WITH YOU? → The second way to say "have" is by using the preposition may مع وwith). This means to physically have, or "to have with you" (as opposed to having something at home or in the bank).

0	mazi	I have with me	م ع ي
	mas na	we have with us	معنا
	maşak	you (m) have with you	معك
	mazek	you (f) have with you	معك
	maz kon	you (pl) have with you	معكن
	maeo	he has with him	معه
	mae(h)a	she has with her	معها
	maeon	they have with them	معهن

For example, you will very often be asked

to which you might hand over your small change as you reply

or, if you don't have any change on you

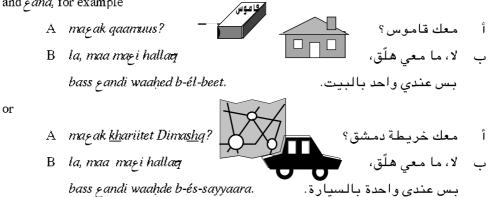
can be used as a reply to <u>shukran</u> شكراً to mean "you're welcome" or "excuse me". It can be used alone, as here, to mean "I'm sorry".

mapleesh معليش is one of the most often used expressions in Arabic. It usually means "don't worry about it", "forget it' or "it doesn't matter". It can however, also mean "I'm sorry". So don't get upset if someone says mapleesh معليش to you when something has gone wrong--it probably doesn't mean they don't care, but rather that they're sorry!

4. What do you have on you at this moment? Answer the following questions.

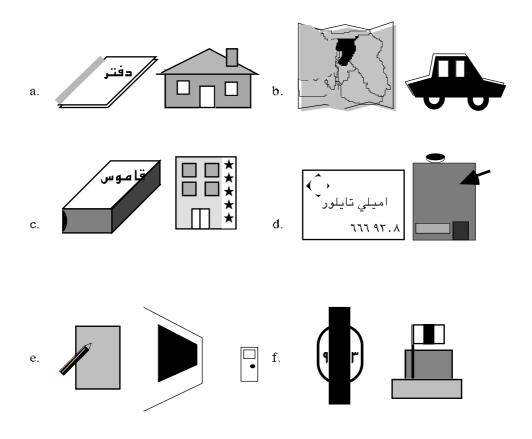
magak magek	مـعك
a q alam w wara q a?	قلم و ورقة ؟
b q addaaḥa wélla kébriit?	قدّاحة ولا كبريت؟
csaafa?	ساعة؟
dmaḥrame?	محرمة؟
e <u>kh</u> ariiṭet Dima <u>sh</u> q?	خريطة دمشق؟
fqaamuus 🤊 arabi-éngliizi?	قاموس عربي- <u>ا</u> نكليزي؟

I DON'T HAVE ONE ON ME NOW, BUT... → There will of course be occasions when you might not have something with you, but you do own it. In this situation, you will use both mag and pand, for example



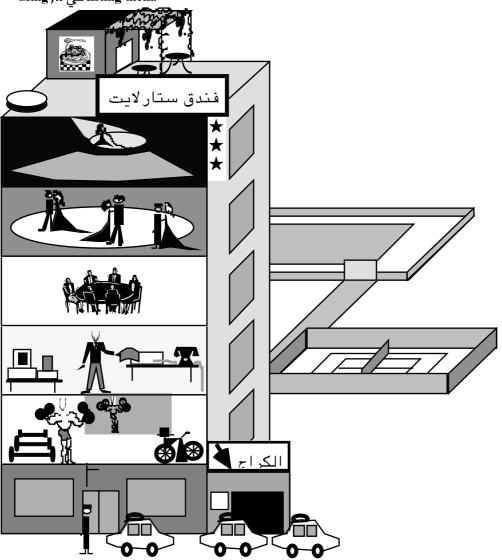
Note that if the item you are talking about is feminine, you must use waahde واحدة.

5. Look at the pictures and explain that you don't have the following items with you now, but that you do have them and say where they are.



FUNCTION C: TALKING ABOUT HOTEL FACILITIES

1. What facilities does this hotel have? Look at the picture and write a short paragraph using fii isting them.



maṣbag <u>h</u> a	laundry (f)	مصبغة
masbaḥ	swimming pool	مسبح
malę ab tanes	tennis court	ملعب تنس
naadi sahi	heatlth club, a gym	نادي صحي
naadi leeli	nightclub	نادي ليلي
markez réjjaal açmaal	business centre	مركّز رجُّال أعمال
qaaset mu'tamaraat	conference room (f)	قاعة مؤتمرات
șaalet ḥaflaat	ballroom (f)	صالة حفلات

DOES IT HAVE..? (USING FII**)** \Leftrightarrow As you know, fii \implies at the beginning of a sentence means "there is...", for example

There is abusiness centre in the hotel.

في مكيّف بالغرفة. fii mukayyif b-él-ghérfe.

There is an airconditioner in the room.

In the middle of a sentence however, fii (in) with an attached pronoun can be used to express "to have" for non-human subjects, for example

él-féndog fiih markez réjjaal açmaal.

الفندق فيه مركز رجِّال أعمال.

The hotel has a business centre.

él-ghérfe fiiha mukayyif.

الغرفة فيها مكيّف.

The room has an airconditioner.

These last two sentences literally read "The hotel, in it is a business centre." and "The room, in it is an airconditioner." The pronoun you attach to fii a a a matches the subject of the sentence, for example

él-féndoq > füh él-<u>gh</u>érfe > füha الفندق > فيه

الغرفة > فيها

Note that because fii $\stackrel{\textstyle \leftarrow}{}$ ends in a vowel, the attached pronouns sound slightly different to the ones you have used so far. The Arabic script however is exactly the same.

ಂ

füh it has (m)

فيه

füha

it has (f)

فيها

fiihon (also fiiyon)

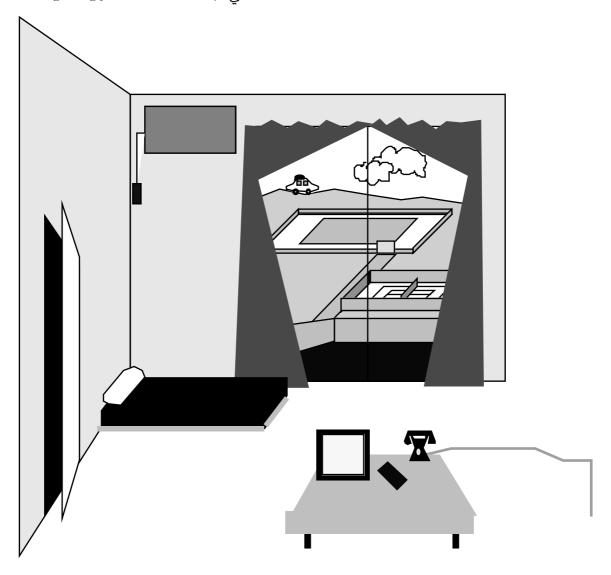
they have (pl)

تمهن

2. Rewrite the paragraph you wrote in the previous exercise, beginning with

الفندق فيه... ... él-féndoq füh

3. Look at the picture. Write a short paragraph about what this hotel room has, beginning your sentences with fii



DOES IT HAVE..? (USING $\not\in L$ -) $\bullet \bullet$ The fourth way to say "to have" is by using the preposition $\not\in L$ - \downarrow (to). (Do not confuse this preposition with the definite article $\not\in L$ - \downarrow .) Pronouns are attached in a similar way:

0	éli	I have	إلى
	élna	we have	إلنًا
	élak	you have (to a man)	إلك
	élek	you have (to a woman)	إلك
	élkon	you have (to a group)	إلكن
	élo	he/it has	إله
	élha	she/it has	إلها
	élon	they have	إلهن
él-⊒ļi:	s used only in very specific ins	tances, for example	
	él-féndo q élo	The hotel has a	الفندق إله
	jneene.	a garden.	جنينة.

él-féndo q élo	The hotel has a	الفندق إله
jneene.	a garden.	جنينة.
sémę a mniiḥa.	a goodreputation.	سمعة منيحة.
él-gherfe éla	The room has	الغرفة إلها
manzar ع a-n-nah ^é r.	a view of the river.	منظر عالنهر.
varanda.	a verandah.	ڤرندا.
<u>sh</u> ébbaak kbiir.	a large window.	شبّاك كبير.
ésh- <u>sh</u> ébbaak élo	The window has	الشبَّاك إِله
jlaale.	curtains.	جلالة.
ét-telefézyoon élo	The TV has	التلفزيون إله
remoot kontrol	a remote control.	رموت كنترول.

The general rule for using $\ell l - - \rfloor$ is that there must be some integral relationship between the two items: a room and its view, a window and its curtain, or a television and its remote control. It would not be used for example to talk about things which are put INTO a room such as a telephone, airconditioner, or the television itself.

Note that the pronoun you attached to ℓl - $\perp j$ matches the subject of the sentence, for example

الفندق > إله él-féndoq > élo الغرفة > إلها الغرفة > إلها

4. Rewrite the paragraph you wrote in the previous exercise beginning with él-gherfe éla... ... الغرفة إلها...

\sim	_	
	Π.	_
	10	\mathbf{C}

Listei	n to the conversation, fill in the	e missing words and answer the question	S.
Α	. béddi féndo q w	بدي فندق ـــــو	ٲ
	fü?	ني ۹	1
В	tabe an. fii ktiir.	طبعاً في كتير. of course	ب ب
	métl féndo q staarlaayt.	مثل فندق ستار لايت. like, such as	
Α	. ha-l-féndo q füh masbaḥ?	عالفندق فيه مسبح؟	اً د
В	tabe an. w fühw	طبعاً. و فيه ـــــو	ب ،
	ktiir ḥélu kamaa	m. كتير حلو كمان.	
Α	. kiif él- <u>gh</u> érfe?	كيف الغرفة؟	اً ا
В	él-ghérfew	لغرفة ـــــو	ب ا
	fiiha	[4.3	ı
Α	. fii éla?	ني إلها؟	اً ا
В	fü, fü. fü élakbü	ire كبيرة كبيرة في إلها	ب ،
	wktiir ḥélu	ر ــــــــکتیر حلق	9
	ala jneenet él-féndo q .	على جنينة الفندق.	•
Α	. sahiih? ktiir mniih.	صحيح؟ كتير منيح.	ٲ
	bass akiidr <u>kh</u> iiş	ِس آکید ــــــرخیص.	,
В	la, bassleera	لا، بس ـــــــليرة	ب
	b-él-leele.	بالليلة	•
Α	. mag q uul? ktiir mniiḥ.	معقول؟ كتير منيح.	, j
	'ila:		الأسئلة:
<u>s/</u>	u béddo?		شو بده ؟
fü	i féndo q métl haada?	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	<u> </u>
<u>s/</u>	u fü b-él-féndo q ?	فندق ؟	 شـو في بال
ki	üf él- <u>gh</u> érfe?	۶ <u>۵ .</u> ۵	 كيف الغر
w	-q addee <u>sh</u> b-él-leele?	لليلة.	 و قدیش با

FUNCTION D: PAYING FOR ACCOMMODATION

HUNDREDS AGAIN • A number like 365 is read "three hundred and five and sixty". In other words, the hundred comes first, then numbers 1-9 followed by the multiples of ten.



1. Listen to these numbers then practise saying assorted numbers between 100-999.

123	тіууе	مية	175
	w ^ê tlaata w ¿ê <u>sh</u> riin	و ثلاثة و عشرين	
234	miiteen	ميتين	377
	w ar ^e b5a w-tlaatiin	و اًربعة و ثلاثين	
345	tlaat miyye	ثلاث مية	450
	w <u>kh</u> amsa w-ar ^e beiin	و خمسة و أربعين	
456	e arbae miyye	أربع مية	१०२
	w sétta w <u>kh</u> amsiin	و سُتُّة و خمسين	
567	<u>kh</u> am ^é s miyye	خمس مية	くどの
	w sabea w-séttiin	و سبعة و ستّين	
678	séţt miyye	ست مية	$\Lambda \vee \Gamma$
	w ^g tmaana w-sab _e iin	و ثمانة و سبعين	
789	sabaç miyye	سبع مية	٧٨٩
	w tés _é a wé-tmaaniin	و تُسعةً و ثمانين	
891	tmaan miyye	ثمان میة	۸۹۱
	w waahed w-tésziin	و واحد و تسعین	
905	tésaz miyye w- <u>kh</u> amse	تسع مية و خمسة	9.0

OC)
----	---

2. Listen and write down the numbers you hear.

a.	 b.	
c.	 đ.	
e.	 f.	
g.	 h.	
i.	i.	

3. Write six numbers in Arabic below. Practise reading them out to your teacher or classmates while they write them down. Compare notes when you have finished.

COUNTING IN THOUSANDS •• When a number is followed by the word <code>aalaaf</code> (thousands) or <code>iyyaam</code> أيام (days) you must pronounce the <code>taa marbuuta</code> at the end of the number as a 't'.



4. Listen to these numbers then practise counting in thousands.

1000	alf	ألف	١
2000	alfeen	ألفين	۲
3000	tlétt aalaaf	ثلاثة آلاف	٣
4000	earbaet aalaaf	أربعة آلاف	٤
5000	<u>kh</u> am ^é st aalaaf	خمسة آلاف	٥
6000	sétt aalaaf	ستة آلاف	٦
7000	sab ^é ¢t aalaaf	سبعة آلاف	٧
8000	tméntaalaaf	ثمانة آلاف	۸
9000	tés ^é ct aalaaf	تسعة آلاف	٩
10,000	ea <u>sh</u> ^é rt aalaaf ع	عشرة آلاف	١



5. Listen and write the year you hear, for example

eg	alf w tésaę miyye w sabęa w tésęiin		1997
a.		b	
c.		d	
e.		f	

6. Write six numbers in Arabic below. Practise reading them out to your teacher or classmates while they write them down. Compare notes when you have finished.

MILLIONS AND BILLIONS ↔

miit alf	100,000	مية ألف
malyoon, malayiin	million	مليون، ملايين
mélyaar, mélyaaraat	1000 million (US billion)	ملیار، ملیارات

COST PER NIGHT $\bullet \bullet$ We know that the preposition $b - \bot$ can mean "on", "in" or "at". When it comes in front of a period of time however, it means "per", for example

b-él	per	بال-
saa&a	hour	ساعة
leele	night	…ليلة
yoom	day	يوم
ésbuw	week	أسبوع
<u>sh</u> ahr	month	شهر
séne	year	سنة

Another commonly used word for "week" is the word for "Friday":

jémوa week جمعة

To avoid confusion we have used *ésbuuو أسبوع th*roughout this book.

IT COSTS... \bullet When $b \rightarrow$ comes infront of a price however, you can translate it as "costs".



7. Listen to the conversation and fill in the amount you hear.

A	béddi <u>gh</u> érfe ma _ð hammaam.	بدي غرفة مع حمام.	ٲ
	q addee <u>sh</u> bétriid b-él-leele?	قديش بتريد بالليلة؟	
В	ghérfe maz ḥammaam	غرفة مع حمام	ب
	bleera b-él-leele.	بـــــــليرة بالليلة.	
A	tayyeb, tfaddal. hayyleera. ليرة	طیب، تفضل. هی ــــــــــ	ٱ

Now work with a teacher or classmate. Take it in turns to ask about the price of these items.

a. maləab tanes / b-és-saaəa ده. قاطعب تنس / بالساعة

b. <u>gh</u>érfe mag duu<u>sh</u> / b-él-leele ٩٨٠ غرفة مع دوش / بالليلة

c. saayara mae mukayyif | b-él-yoom ۱۷٥٠ مع مكيّف / باليوم

d. qaaşet mu'tamaraat / b-él-ésbuuع ٢٥,... عاعة مؤتمرات / بالأسبوع

e. maktab kbiir b-él-Mezze / b-é<u>sh-sh</u>ah^ér ۸۰۰٫۰۰۰ مكتب كبير بالمزة / بالشهر

f. shaqqa b-él-Maalki / b-és-séne \ \, . . . , . . . بالمالكي / بالسنة

FUNCTION E: COUNTING FLOORS OF A BUILDING

ORDINAL NUMBERS •• There are two forms of ordinal numbers: masculine and feminine. You can use the ordinals either before or after a noun. The difference is that if the ordinal comes before the noun the number is <u>always</u> masculine and ℓl - $\sqcup l$ is not used at all. Compare the following

et-ṭaabæq ét-taani the second floor الطابق الثاني طابق the second floor ثاني طابق the second floor

البناية الثانية الثانية the second building البناية الثانية ا

Note that even though $\acute{e}l$ - $\Box l$ is not used, the phrase is still definite and the translation is exactly the same.



and

1. Listen to these numbers then practise saying the ordinals from 1-10.

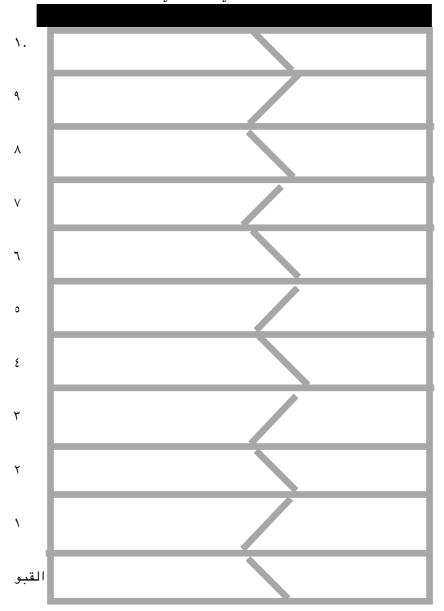
	m	f	f	m
first	awwal	él-uula	الأولى	أول
second	taani	ét-taanye	الثانية	ثاني
third	taalet	ét-taalte	الثالثة	ثالث
fourth	e raabe	ér-raabe a	الرابعة	رابع
fifth	<u>kh</u> aames	él <u>-kh</u> aamse	الخامسة	خامس
sixth	saades	és-saadse	السادسة	سادس
seventh	e saabe	és-saabe a	السابعة	سابع
eighth	taamen	ét-taamne	الثامنة	ثامن
ninth	taase و	ét-taas2a	التاسعة	تاسع
tenth	9 aa <u>sh</u> er	él-∻aa <u>sh</u> ra	العاشرة	عاشر

THE GROUND FLOOR → There are two ways to refer to the ground floor of a building:

تبع the basement, the ground floor قبو *ét-ṭaabeq él-arḍi* the ground floor



2. Listen to the conversation and write down each facility on the appropriate floor of the hotel. Listen as many times as you need.



- 3. Prepare a short dialogue between the manager of the above hotel and a representative of an organisation seeking to book a room for one night for a visiting official. The representative wants to find out about available facilities at the hotel, both for business and pleasure. Include:
 - greetings and introduction
 - · room and hotel facilities
 - costs
 - thanks

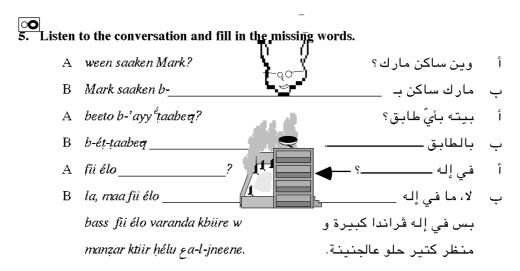
العنوان في سوريا:

In M ask s	odern omeo	في Standard Arabic <i>fii</i> ne:	means "in". You ca	an also use the	خ <i>énwaan</i> غ word	to عنواز
	<u>sh</u> z	i cénwaanak?	what is your add	dress?	شو عنوانك؟	
WHE	RE D	O YOU LIVE? •◆ In con	versation however, i	t is more comm	on to ask	
	we	en saaken?	where are you l	iving?	وینساک <i>ن</i> ؟	
The v	words					
O	sac	aken	I (m) / you (m)	/ he is living	ساكن	
	sac	akne	I (f)/ you (f) / sl	he is living	ساكنة	
	sac	akniin	we / you (pl) / t	hey are living	ساكنين	
often	used	participles". Active pa instead of verbs to desc N WORD "WHICH" • T	ribe a person's state.			
for e	xampl	e	۔۔۔ بي رود سندس		<i>,</i> · ·-	,
	b-'	ayy ^é taabe q ?	on which floor?	•	بأ <i>ي</i> ٌ طابق؟	
t	ype of n.	er the questions belo f accommodation, and ween saaken énte?		of your subu	b and the floor	
		ween saakne énti?				•
		ween saaкпе enu?		-ي ۲	وی <i>ن</i> ساکنة انذ	
	В	ana saaken saakne			أنا ساك <i>ن /</i> سا	ب
		b- <u>sh</u> a qq a / b-beet			بشقّة / ببيت	
		b				
	Α	beetak / <u>sh</u> a qq etak b-'	ayy ^é taabe q ?	باًيّ طابق؟	بيتك / شقّتك	j
		beetek / <u>sh</u> a qq etek b-'d	ayy ^é taabe q ?	باًيّ طابق؟	بيتِك / شقّتِك	
	В	b-éṭ-ṭaabe q			بالطابق ـــــ	ب

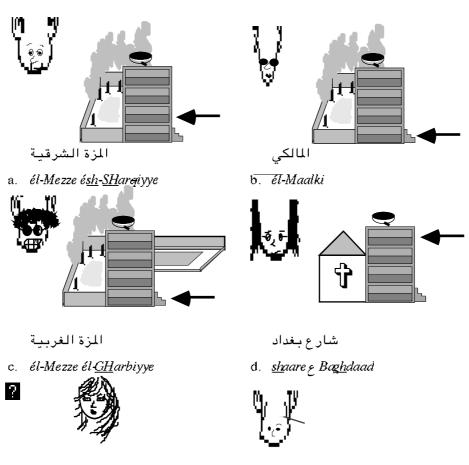
WHAT IS YOUR ADDRESS? → On an official form you will be asked for your

addressin Syria:

él-zénwaan fii suuriyya:



Now work with a teacher or classmate. Look at the pictures and discuss where each of these people live.



الشعلان

e. é<u>sh-SH</u>azlaan

باب توما

f. Baab Tuuma

GENERAL GREETINGS → A very common polite general greeting often used by men is:

és-salaam وaleekom peace be upon you السلام عليكم

to which the reply is

w ę aleekom és-salaam and upon you peace و عليكم السلام

Note that the attached pronoun is the Modern Standard Arabic plural kom کے rather than the Syrian kon کئ. This plural pronoun is used whether greeting a single person or a group. This greeting can be used both upon arriving and leaving.

Another common greeting, when someone returns from a trip or from hospital--or as a joke when someone arrives late--is

ألحمد لله عالسلامة el-ḥamd éllah و a-s-salaame praise God for your safety الحمد لله عالسلامة

to which the reply is also

may He keep you safe

allah ysallmak (to a man) الله يسلّمك allah ysallmek (to a woman) الله يسلّمكن allah ysallmkon (to a group)

An expression you will hear whenever anyone is or has been working hard, particularly physical labour is

may He give you health

يعطيك العافية (to a man) يعطيك العافية yaعِ aṭiiki él-عوafiyye (to a woman) يعطيكي العافية yaṣ aṭiikon él-عوfiyye (to a group) يعطيكن العافية

It is most commonly used to mean "excuse me (for interrupting your work)" if you stop someone from working to ask them a question, or in a shop to attract attention.

If some one says this to you, reply

allah yaq aafiik, -i, -on and you الله يعافيك مين مهن

6. Look at the following conversation. What is the correct order? Write the numbers next to the lines.

A	w zaleekom és-salaam. miin béddak?	و عليكم السلام. مين بدك؟	اً
В	yéslamu iideek	يسلموا إيديك	ب
A	eala raasi	على راًسي	ٲ
В	és-salaam z aleekom	السلام عليكم	ب
A	ameerki? aah, beeto	اميركي؟ آه، بيته	ٲ
	b-saades ṭaabe q	بسادس طابق.	
В	béddi rfii qi Mark.	بدي رفيقي مارك.	ب
	huwwe tabiib ameerki	هو طبيب أميركي	

7.	Write the appropriate reply for these expressions. Choose from the for example			e list underneath,	
	eg <i>ahlan wa sahl</i>	an ahlan fiik	أهلاً فيك	أهلاً و سهلا	
	a. <i>és-salaam za</i> l	eekom		السلام عليكم	
	b. yaşatiik él-şa	afiyye		يعطيك العافية	
	c. <i>şabad</i> ı él- <u>kh</u> e	er		صباح الخير	
	d. <i>masa' l-<u>kh</u>eer</i>			مساء الخير	
	e. <i>téşbeḥ zala <u>kl</u></i>	<u>eer</u>		تصبح علی خیر _	
		a-s-salaame	·	الحمد لله عالسلام	
				كيفك؟	
		t?		شوأخبارك؟	
				کیف ٍصحتك؟	
				شكراً	
		ł		يسلموا إيديك _	
				خاطرَك السائد	
	m. maz es-salaar	ne		مع السلامة	
	él-ajwibe:			الأجوبة:	
	sabaah én-nuur	masa' n-nuur	مساء النور	صباح النور	
	w énte b <u>-kh</u> eer	él-ḥamd éllah b- <u>kh</u> eer	الحمد لله بخير	و انت بخیر	
	maa <u>sh</u> i él-ḥaal	tamaam	تمام	ماشي الحال	
	tékram	w zaleekom és-salaam	و عليكم السلام	تكرم	
	allah ysallmak	ahlan fiik	أهلاً فيك	الله يسلّمك	
	w iideek	allah yaş aafiik	الله يعافيك	و إيديك	
	mae és-salaame	allah ysallmak	الله يسلمك	مع السلامة	
8.	Write the question for these statements, for example				
	b-él-Maalki.	ween saaken ente?	وین ساکن انت؟	بالمالكي.	
	a. <i>ana mwazzaf</i> .			أنا موظّف	
	b. <i>mén ostraalya</i>			من استراليا	
		nae ḥammaam			
		-taani			
	e. bass oo leera.			بس ٥٥ ليرة	
	f. ee, métzawwe,	i		ابه متزوج.	

FUNCTION F: TALKING ABOUT YOUR FAMILY

YOUR CHILDREN • After being asked if you are married, expect to be asked if you have any children. Use the preposition عند to mean "have" when you are talking about children. Below is a list of words relating to children you might need.

$ah^{e}\!l$, وeele	family	أهل، عيلة
walad	child	ولد
waladeen	two children	ولدي <i>ن</i>
wlaad	children	أولاد
bén ^é t	girl, daughter	بنت
bénteen	two girls	بنتين
banaat	girls	بنات
$\acute{e}b^{\acute{e}}n$	son	إبن
șabi	boy	صبي
<i>şébyeen</i>	two boys	صبيّين
şébyaan	boys	صبيان
toom	twins	توم
lé-kbiir (-e)	t h e eldest	الكبير (-ة)
él-wasṭaani -(yye)	the middle one	الوسطاني (-ية)
éṣ- <u>ṣgh</u> iir (-e)	theyoungest	الصغير (-ة)

٠	
	\sim
	\sim
)

1. Listen to this conversation and fill in the missing words.

Δ	énte	2	ç	انت	۽
		 '	÷	احت	,
В	ee	, w énte?	و انت؟	ایه ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	ب
A	ee, ana kamaan	^é wlaad?	أو لاد ؟	ایه أنا كمان. ـ	ٲ
В	la, maa	w énte?	و انت؟	لا، ما	ب
Α	ee,bén ^é t v	v sébyeen.	نت و صبيين،	ایه، ـــــــد	ٲ
В	<u>sh</u> u ésma'on?	their na	mes	شو أسماءهن؟	ب
Α	ésma Riim	7, W	ريما، و	ـــــ أسمها	ٲ
	éṣ-ṣabi lé-kbiir	Muḥammad	ــــــمد	الصبي الكبير	
	w éṣ-ṣabi	_ésmo Aḥmad.	اسمه أحمد.	و الصبي ـــــ	
В	aah, izan	therefo	ore	آه، إذاً	ب
	énte "abu Muḥamm	ad".	,, 	انت "أبو محمَّّ	

ARABIC NAMES → If a Syrian has children they will often be called "Father of...." or "Mother of..." and the name of their first-born son, for example

abu Muḥammad "Father of Muhamad" بو محمَّد émmMuḥammad "Mother of Muhamad" محمَّد

HOW OLD ARE THEY? •• The word عصر means "age" and can be used with an attached pronoun to ask how old someone is.

|--|

2. Listen i	to tne	conversation	ana	тш ш	tne	missing	words
-------------	--------	--------------	-----	------	-----	---------	-------

A	qaddee <u>sh</u> zémrak?		قديش عمرك ؟	ٱ
В	eémriséne.		عمري ـــــسسنة.	ب
A	w q addee <u>sh</u> az maar	ages	و قدیش اعمار	ٲ
	^é wlaadak?		اولادك؟	
В	bénti ¿émraséne,	سنة،	بنتي عمرها ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	ب
	ébni muḥammad ¿émro	sniin سنذين	ابني محمد عمره ــــ	
	w ébni aḥmad ¿émro	بس. bass	و ابنى أحمد عمره	

INTRODUCTION TO COUNTING THINGS •• Using numbers with nouns in Arabic requires a little practice. Look at the following,

<u>sh</u> ah ^é r	amonth (also used after nos 11+)	شهر
<u>sh</u> ahreen	two months	شهرين
<u>sh</u> huur	months (also used after nos 3-10)	شهور
séne	a year (also used after nos 11+)	سنة
sénteen	two years	سنتين
sniin	years (also used after nos 3-10)	سنين

The singular noun is used without a number to mean "one" of anything. Adding een —to the end of a noun makes it mean "two" of anything. The plural noun is used as a general plural, but when used with numbers only after numbers 3-10. After numbers 11 and above, you must use the singular noun.

3. Answer these questions. Circle the appropriate word for you if there is a choice.

A	q addee <u>sh</u> zémrak / zémrek?	قدیش عمرك / عمرك ؟	ٱ
В	émriséne / sniin.	عمري ــــــسسسنة / سنين.	ب
A	eandak le andek ^é wlaad?	عندك / عندك أو لاد؟	ٲ
В	la, maa ع andi. l ee, وandi	لا، ما عندي. / ايه،عندي	ب
A B	<u>sh</u> u ésmo l ésma l ésma'on?		
A		إذاً انت "أبو / امّ""	٠ أ
	q addee <u>sh</u> émro / émra / a¿maaro	m? قدیش عمره $/$ عمرها $/$ اعمارهن	
В			ب

4.	W	hat is the simplest way to ask someone about the following? Write the questions.
	a.	name
	b.	marital status name
	c.	name of spouse
	đ.	children (names and ages)
	e.	address in Syria
	f.	telephone number
	g.	passport number
	h.	id card number
	i.	nationality
	j.	occupation
	cat	is is a typical form. All the questions you have just written relate to one of the regories below, even though some of the words used are slightly different. Match equestions you have just written with the category.
	••••	الأسم الكامل:
	••••	الجنسية:
	•••	رقم جواز السفر:
	••••	رقم البطاقة الشخصية:
		المهنة:
		الوضع العائلي: اعزب/متزوج/مطلّق
		اسم الزوج:
	••••	اسماء الاولاد و اعمارهم:
		العنوان في سوريا:
		رقم الهاتف:

Now work with a teacher or classmate and fill in the form with their details by asking the appropriate questions.

YOUR RELATIVES • Syrian family relationships are very complicated. You do not simply have "a cousin" but a relative who is the "daughter of my paternal uncle". Below is a list of your basic blood relatives.

q ariib,-e	relative	قريب، –ة
jédd	grandfather	جدّ
sétt	grandmother	
abb	father	اً بٌ
émm	mother	اًمّ
é <u>kh</u> waat	brothers and sisters	إخوات
a <u>khkh</u>	brother	إخوات أخ ّ
a <u>khkh</u> een	two brothers	أخين
é <u>kh</u> waat sébyaan	brothers	إخوات صبيان
é <u>kh</u> ét	sister	إخت
é <u>kh</u> teen	two sisters	إخت إختين
é <u>kh</u> waat banaat	sisters	إخوات بنات
<u>kh</u> aal	maternal uncle	خال
<u>kh</u> aale	maternal aunt	خالة
eamm ع	paternal uncle	عمّ عمّة
e amme	paternal aunt	عصّة
éb ^é n	son (of	إبن
eamm (-e)	paternal uncle/aunt=) cousin	…عمٌ (–ـة)
<u>kh</u> aal (-e)	maternal uncle/aunt=) cousin	خاُل (–ـة)
d <u>kh</u>	brother =) nephew	أخ
…ê <u>kh</u> ^é t	sister =) nephew	أخت
bén ^é t	daughter (of	بنت
eamm (-e)	paternal uncle/aunt=) cousin	…عمٌ (–ـة)
<u>kh</u> aal (-e)	maternal uncle/aunt=) cousin	خال (-ـة)
d <u>khkh</u>	brother =) neice	…أخٌ
…é <u>kh</u> ét	sister =) neice	…أخت

Usually, when you talk about relatives you attach a pronoun. If you are talking about your own, you would attach -i $_{\sim}$ for example

_		
abi	my father	أبي
émmi	my mother	اً مـ <i>ي</i>
a <u>kh</u> i	my brother	أخي
é <u>kh</u> ti	my sister	أختي
ammi ع bén ^é t	my cousin	بنت عمّي
éb ^é n <u>kh</u> aalti	my cousin	إبن خالتي

6. Draw your family tree including grandparents and cousins. Underneath the names of all your relatives write the Arabic for their relationship to you.

DO YOU HAVE BROTHERS AND SISTERS? • Generally, ℓl - $\sqcup l$ is the preposition used to talk about one's relatives (except children), for example

As in English, relatives from whom you are directly descended--grandparents and parents--you inherently "have", therefore the above question would never be asked.

7. Answer this question.

A	élak / élek é <u>kh</u> waat?	إلك أخوات؟	ٱ
В			ب

8. Work with a teacher or classmate and discuss you families: their names, ages, what they do and where they live.

YOU MUST BE JOKING...MORE RELATIVES •• The following list is of relatives by marriage. We have listed them with the attached pronoun -i وي – because that is the form you will most often hear. Do not abandon all hope--this is simply for your reference.

	1 7 7	
ammi (ḥamaayii)	my father-in-law	عمّي (حمايي)
<u>ḥamaati</u>	my mother-in-law	حماتي
kénnti	my daughter-in-law	۔ کنت <i>ی</i>
șéh ^é ri	my son-in-law, my sister's hus	ت صهر <i>ی</i> band
mart a <u>kh</u> i	my brother's wife	مرت آ <i>خي</i>
sélfi	my husband's brother	سلفى
sél ^é fti	my husband's brother's wife	سلفتى
bén ^é t ḥamaayii	my husband's sister	بنت حمایی
éb ^é n ḥamaayii	my wife's brother	ً إبن حمايي
mart éb ^é n ḥamaayii	س wife's brother's wife	مرت إبن حماي
bén ^é t ḥamayii	my wife's sister	بنت حُمایی
zawj zammti	my uncle	زوج عم <i>تی</i>
zawj <u>kh</u> aalti	my uncle	روج خالت <i>ي</i>
mart e ammi	my aunt	مرت عمّ <i>ی</i>
mart <u>kh</u> aali	my aunt	۔ مرت خال <i>ی</i>
		-



READING

1. Read the conversation aloud and answer the questions.	
--	--

	عفواً، في تليفون بهالبناية؟	إميلي:	
	ايه، في بالمطعم.	الموظّف:	
	وين المطعم؟	إميلي:	
	بتاني طابق.	الموظّف:	
	بالطابق التاني؟	إميلي:	
	ايه، جنب المصرف عاليمين.	الموظّف:	
	على يمين المصرفطيّب. شكراً كثير.	إميلي:	
	ولو، تكرم<i>ي</i>.	الموظّف:	
	"	شو بدّها إمي	a.
	تليفون؟		ь.
		وين المطعم؟	c.
2.	Read this form and write a short paragraph in Arabic about this	s person.	
	رد سمیس	کامل: رتشار	الأسم ال
		: نیو زیلاندی	الجنسية
	ة: . ١٠٤		•
		هندس	المهنة: م
	، (متزوج)/ مطلّق	لعائلي: اعزب	الوضع ا
	يلور	وج: إميلي تا	اسم الّز
	ىم: بنكس ٥		
	٣٠ شارع فارابي المزة الشرقية دمشق	في سوريا:	العنوان
		تف: ۱۹۳.۸	رقم الها

PRONUNCIATION

Listen and repeat these words, paying close attention to the difference in the sounds.



1. Double consonants

DU	able consonants				
a.	sabab	سبب	b .	sabbab	سبب
C.	fata q	فتق	d.	fatta q	فتَّق
e.	q ataş	قطع	f.	q attaç	قطِّع
g.	daraj	درج	h.	darraj	در ِّج
i.	nézel	نزل	j.	nazzal	نزّلّ
k.	kasar	كسر	1.	kassar	کسیّر
m.	wéșel	وصيل	n.	wașșel	وصبّل
Ο.	déhek	ضحك	p.	daḥḥak	ضیحٌك
q.	dahan	دهـن	r.	dahhan	ضحًك دهّن وقّع شعل شعل
S.	wé q ee	وقع	t.	wa qq a૬	وقيّع
u.	<u>sh</u> az al	شعل	v.	alع ع <u>sh</u> a	شيك
\mathbf{w} .	da <u>kh</u> al	دخل	\mathbf{X} .	da <u>khkh</u> al	دخل
у.	téle 2	طلع	Z.	tallaع	طلّع
	-	•		_	•



2. Double consonants and long vowels

	more components with	rong ronds			
a.	jamal	جمل	b.	jammaal	جميّال
C.	rasam	رسم	đ.	rassaam	رساّم
e.	jaraḥ	جرح	f.	jarraaḥ	جراح
g.	akal	أكل	h.	akkiil	ٲػؙۑڸؖ
i.	<u>sh</u> éreb	شرب	j.	<u>sh</u> arriib	شرّيب
k.	<u>shi</u>	شي	1.	<u>sh</u> wayye	شويّة



IV We're very hungry!

نحنا جوعانین کثیر!

0

CONVERSATION

1. Emily has checked into the hotel and is now with her friend Rima somewhere in the Old City. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. Do not look at the book while you are listening.

١ وين إميلي؟

2. Now listen to the conversation again.

٢ شويدها بالأول؟

3. Listen to the conversation for the last time.

۳ و شو فی کما*ن*؟

الكارسون: أهلا و سهلا. شو بتريدوا؟

إميلى: أول شى، بدنا أربع قنانى بيرة، لو سمحت.

الكارسون: على عيني.

إميلي: في عندكن ليستة للأكل؟

الكارسون: نعم، أنا الليستة!

إميلي: طيب، شو عندكن اليوم؟

الكارسون: في كل شي، جاج و لحمة و سمك و غيره....

إميلي: بالحقيقة، نحنا جوعانين كثير، بدنا مازة كاملة.

الكارسون: حاضر. في حمّص و متبّل و فلافل و تبوله و

محمرة وباباغنوج و بطاطا مقلية.

إميلى: طيب، و بعدين بدنا صحنين أكل من كل نوع.

الكارسون: تكرموا! صحنين كبه بالصينية و شيش طاووك

و شاورما و سمك مشوي.

إميلي: و بسرعة إذا بتريد، نحنا جوعانين و مستعجلين.

ARABIC TRANSLITERATION •◆

- S: ahla w sahla. shu bétriidu?
- E: awwal <u>shi</u>, béddna arba₂ qanaani biira, law samaht.
- S: ¿ala ¿eeni!
- E: $fii \in andkon liiste lé-l-ak^{\ell}l$?
- S: naşam, ana l-lüste!
- E: ṭayyeb, shu əandkon êl-yoom?
- S: fii kéll ^éshi, jaaj w lahme w samak w <u>gh</u>eero....
- E: b-él-haqiiqa, néhna juu qaaniin ^éktiir. béddna maaza kaamle.
- S: haadr. fii hummuş w mutabbal w félaafel w tabbuuleh w mhammara w babaghannuuj w baṭaaṭa méqliyye.
- E: tayyeb, w baş deen béddna şahneen ak^kl mén kéll noo ş.
- S: tékramu! şahneen kébbe b-éş-şeeniyye w <u>shiish t</u>aawuuk w <u>sh</u>aawerma w samak mé<u>sh</u>wi.
- E: w b-sérç a iza bétriid, néḥna juuç aaniin w méstaç jeliin.



VOCABULARY •◆

Nouns

q anniine, q anaani	bottle, bottles	قنّينة، قناني
liiste lé-l-ak ^é l	themenu	ليستة للأكل
él-yoom (yoom, iyyaam)	today (day, days)	اليوم (يوم، ايام)
<u>shi, ash</u> yaa'	a thing, things	شي، أشياء
jaaj	chicken	جاج
laḥme	meat	لحمة
samak	fish	سمك
maaza	appetisers (" mezze")	مازة
<u>ḥummuṣ</u>	ground chickpea and tahiine	عمّص e dip

	mutabbal	eggplant, yoghut and tahiine dip متــّل
	félaafel	deep fried chickpea balls
	tabbuuleh	parsley, mint & crushed wheat salad تتّوله
	mhammara	red pepper dip
	baba <u>gh</u> annuuj	eggplant and pomegranate dip باباغنّوج
	bataata	potatoes بطاطا
	sah ^é n, shuun	ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب
	sahneen	two plates
	noos, anwas	type, types نوع، أنواع
	kébbe b-éṣ-ṣeeniyye	roasted minced beef کِبُّه بالصینیة and cracked wheat in a pan
	<u>sh</u> ii <u>sh</u> taawuuk	grilled chicken شیش طاووك
	<u>sh</u> aawerma	thinly sliced meat or chicken شاور ما
Adjec	tives	
	juuçaan, -e, -iin	جوعان، -ـة، -ـين hungry
	kaamel, kaamle	کامل، کاملة complete
	mé q li, mé q liyye	مقلی، مقلیة fried
	mé <u>sh</u> wi, mé <u>sh</u> wiyye	مشوية grilled
	méstae jel, -e, -iin	مستعجل، ــة، ــين (to be) in a hurry
Adve	rbs	
	b-sérza	quickly بسرعة
Gram	matical Words	
	béddna	we want بينا
	eandkon	you (pl) have
	kéll	each, every کل
Expre	essions	
	awwal <u>sh</u> i	أول شيى أول شي
	law samaḥt	please " لو سمحت
	eala zeeni	at your service على عيني
	<u>gh</u> eero	things other than that

actually, in fact

certainly, at once

بالحقيقة

حاضر

b-él-ḥaqiiqa

ḥaaḍ^r

ENGLISH TRANSLATION ->

- S: Welcome! What would you like?
- E: First, we'd like four bottles of beer please.
- S: At your service.
- E: Do you have a menu?
- S: Yes, I'm the menu.
- E: Well, what do you have today?
- S: Everything: chicken, meat, fish, and the list goes on...
- E: Actually, we're very hungry. We'd like a complete course of appetisers.
- S: Certainly. There's hummus, mutabbal, falafal, tabbuuleh, muhammara, babaghannuuj and french fries.
- E: Fine. Then, we'd like two servings of each type of main dish.
- S: At your service. Two kibbe-in-a-pan, grilled chicken, shawerma and grilled fish.
- E: And please be quick, we're hungry and we're in a hurry.



MIDDLE EASTERN CUISINE • Middle Eastern cuisine is now enjoyed in many countries outside the region. The selection of dips and hot appetisers commonly known as "mezze" in the West, is actually called *muqabbilaat* مازة or *maaza* مازة (when it comes with an alcoholic drink) in Syria.

Similarly, the popular ground eggplant dish known as babaghannung باباغنوج in Egypt is called mtabbal متبل in Syria, while the Syrian babaghannung نام is a completely different dish. So really, the best way to find out about Syrian cuisine is to go to a restaurant, order and eat!

Syrians generally eat lunch from 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, or even later. Dinner is usually eaten between 9 and 11 o'clock in the evening. Restaurants often don't open until 8 o'clock in the evening.

EXERCISES

FUNCTION A: COUNTING THINGS



1. Listen to this typical drinks menu. Then write the words under the appropriate pictures below.

él-mashruubaat	Drinks	المشروبات
тауу	water	ميّ
aṣiir bért q aan (freesh)	orange juice (fresh)	عصیر برتقان (فریش)
eașiir leemuun	lemon juice	عصير ليمون
koola	cola	كولا
biira	beer	بيرة
nbiit aḥmar	red wine	نبيذ أحمر
nbiit abyaḍ	white wine	نبيذ أبيض
eara q	araq	عرق
q ahwe	coffee	قهوة
<u>sh</u> aay	tea	شاي
zuhuuraat	herbal tea	زهورات
argiile	hubble bubble pipe	أركيلة





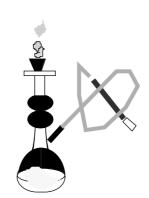
ь.





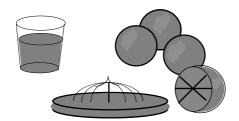
. _____ d. ____

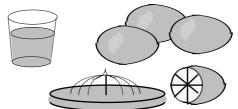




e.







g. _____







i. _____

į.





k.

1.

one) is only used for clarification or emphasis (one) used for clarification or emphasis
Syrians simply use the singular indefinite noun by itself to express "one" of anything.

șaḥ ^é n	one plate	صحن
fénjaan	one cup	فنجان
kaase	one glass	كاسية
q aniine	one bottle	فنينة

When waahed واحد is used for emphasis or clarification, it must match the noun in gender (masculine or feminine), for example

ṣaḥ ^é n waaḥed	one plate	صحن واحد
fénjaan waahed	one cup	فنجان واحد
kaase waaḥde	one glass	كاسة واحدة
q aniine waaḥde	one bottle	قنينة واحدة

USE OF "GLASS" •• Glasses are not classified according to their shape but rather according to whether they contain an alcoholic drink or not. An ordinary glass is *kaase* خاسة while one containing alcohol becomes *kaas* كاس

DUAL NOUNS •• There is a special convention for talking about two of anything. Two of anything is called a 'dual'. The simple formula is to add -een عين— to the end of a singluar noun, for example

ṣaḥ ^é n	one plate	صحن
șaḥneen	two plates	صحنين
Of course, if the noun ends i	n a <i>taa marbuuṭa</i> ₅ or ≟it changes	to t ت as follows
kaase	one glass	كاسة
kaasteen	two glasses	كاستين

2. Look at the list of singular words below and write the dual in the space.

a.	<u>shakh^és</u>	a person	 شخص
b.	kérsi	a chair	 كرسي
c.	<u>taawle</u>	a table	 طاولة
đ.	sékkiine	a kn ife	 سكّينة
e.	<u>sh</u> ooke	a fork	 شوكة
f.	maşla q a	a spoon	 معلقة
g.	fénjaan	a cup	 فنجان
h.	kaase	a glass	 كاسية
i.	q aniine	a bottle	 قنينة
j.	ébrii q	a jug, a kettle	 إبريق
k.	șaḥ ^é n	a plate, dish	 صحن

PLURAL NOUNS •• From this chapter, both the singular and plural form of a noun are included in the vocab list. Unfortunately, in Arabic there is no simple formula--like adding 's'--for making singular nouns plural. After a while, you will begin to recognise various patterns. In the beginning however, trying to remember all the patterns at once is more confusing than helpful. We will explain only two simple patterns here.

tha	an he	elpful. We will e	xplain only tv	vo simple pattern	s here.			
Fi	rst, n	nany masculine i	nouns are mad	le plural by addin	ıg - <i>iin</i> ين – tı	o the end, f	or example	
		meallem, meal	llemiin	a teacher, teacl	hers	ع لّمين	معلّم، م	
		mwazzaf, mwaz	zzafiin	an employee, e	employees	موظفين	موظّف،	
				n a <i>taa marbuuţa</i> - <i>aat ات</i> to the e			plural by drop _l	ping
	sayyaara, sayyaaraat		aaraat	a car, cars		سيارة، سيارات		
		lu <u>gh</u> a, lu <u>gh</u> aat		a language, lar	nguages	ت	لغة، لغا	
3.				ords written un ith matching pat		Can you s	ee any patter	ns?
	a.	<u>shakh^és</u>					ص	شخ
	b.	kérsi					سي	کرس
	c.	<i>taawle</i>					لة	طاو
	đ.	sékkiine					بنة	سکّی
	e.	<u>sh</u> ooke					كة	شوك
	f.	maşla q a					ة ق	معلف
	g.	fénjaan					ان	فنج
	h.	kaase					_ة	کاسـ
	i.	q anniine					نة	قني
	j.	ébrii q					. ق	إبري
	k.	șah ^é n					ىن	صح
		fanaajiin	<u>sh</u> ookaat		ات	شوک	فناجين	
		kasaat	karaasi		ىسى	کراس	كاسات	
		a <u>shkh</u> aaş	sakaakiin		-	سكاك	أشخاص	
		<i>ș</i> ḥuun	q anaani		ني	قنا	صحون	
		ma _č aale q	abarii q		يق	أبر	معالق	

taawlaat

طاولات

4. Below is a list of plural nouns of words you should know. Write the singular noun, for example

пос	in, for example			
	mhandesiin	mhandes	مهندس	مهندسين
a.	déblomaasiyiin			ديبلوماسيين
b.	q araayebiin			قرايبين
C.	meallemiin			معلّمين
đ.	ésaatza			أساتذة
e.	téllaab			طلّاب
f.	madaares			مدارس
\mathbf{g} .	<u>sfuuf</u>			صفوف
h.	wazaayef			وظايف
i.	arqaam			أرقام
j.	bwaab			بواب
k.	<u>sh</u> abaabiik			شبابيك
1.	şuwar			صور
m.	kétob			كتب
n.	dafaater			دفاتر
Ο.	qawamiis			قواميس
p.	wraaq			أوراق
q.	<u>sh</u> énaati			شناتي
r.	jaraayed			جرايد
s.	majallaat			مجلّات
t.	sayyaaraat			سيارات
u.	saaç aat			ساعات
\mathbf{v} .	mafaatiih			مفاتيح
\mathbf{w} .	g <u>h</u> éraf			غرف
х.	fanaade q			فنادق
y.	<u>sh</u> awaare 2			شوارع
Z.	mésta <u>sh</u> fayaat			مستشفيات
aa.	mataaḥef			متاحف
bb.	q ahaawi			قهاو <i>ي</i>
cc.	mataaç em			قها <i>وي</i> مطاعم بيوت شقق بلاد
dd.	byuut			بيوت
ee.	<u>sh</u> é qaq			شقق
ff.	blaad			بلاد

Can you identify any patterns? Write the matching plural words in groups.

PLURAL NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES •• Remember that adjectives follow the noun they describe and must match the noun exactly in gender (masculine or feminine) and number (single or plural). Most adjectives have a special plural form, for example

Some however, are made plural by adding -iin — to the end of the masculine form of the adjective, for example

hélu / hélwe / hélwiin

حلو/حلوة/حلوين

In Modern Standard Arabic and sometimes in Syrian, non-human plural nouns are described by singular feminine adjectives.

5. Circle the correct form(s) of the adjective for each of the following words. Remember that for non-human nouns you may use both the plural and feminine, for example

makaateb: kbiii(kbiire | kbaar)

a. balad: kbiir / kbiire / kbaar

b. <u>sh</u>abaabiik: <u>sgh</u>iir / <u>sgh</u>iire / <u>sghaar</u>

c. qahaawi: qariib | qariibe | qraab

d. mateam: beiid | beiide | beaad

e. fénaadeq: rkhiiş / rkhiişa / rkhaaş

f. tkhuute: 9 ariid | 9 ariida | 9 raad

g. shanta: tqiil / tqiile / tqaal

h. shénaati: khafiif / khafiife / khfaaf

i. qaamuus: smiik / smiike / smaak

j. dfaater: rqiiq / rqiiqa / rqaaq

k. şaḥafiyiin: smiin / smiine / smaan

1. mhandesa: ṭawiil / ṭawiile / ṭwaal

m. meallem: qaşiir / qaşiire / qşaar

n. ghérfe: ndiif / ndiife / ndaaf

o. ktaab: jdiid | jdiide | jdaad, jédad

p. byuut: qadiim | qadiime | qédama

q. wlaad: faqiir | faqiira | féqara

r. déblomaasiyye: nahiif / nahiife / néhafa

s. bén^ét: zaki / zakiyye / azkiya

t. téllaab. ghabi / ghabiyye / aghbiya

u. asaatze: ghani / ghaniyye / aghniya

v. şuwar: ghaali / ghaalye / ghaaliyiin

w. séfara: bé sheq | bé sheq iin

x. saaqaat: mq attal | mq attale | mq attaliin

y. karaasi: mkassar | mkassara | mkassariin

z. ékhwaat: hélu / hélwe / hélwiin

مكاتب: كبير (كبيرة / كبار بلد: كبير / كبيرة / كبار شبابيك: صغير / صغيرة / صغار قهاوي: قريب / قريبة / قراب مطعم: بعيد / بعيدة / بعاد

فنادق: رخيص / رخيصة / رخاص تخوت: عريض / عريضة / عراض

شنتة: تقيل / تقيلة / تقال

شناتي: خفيف / خفيفة / خفاف

قاموس: سميك / سميكة / سماك

دفاتر: رقيق / رقيقة / رقاق

صحفيين: سمين / سمينة / سمان مهندسة: طويل / طويلة / طوال

معلّم: قصير / قصيرة / قصار

، غرفة: نظيف / نظيفة / نظاف

كتاب: جديد / جديدة / جداد، جدد

بيوت: قديم/ قديمة / قدماء

ولاد: فقير / فقيرة / فقراء

ديبلوماسية: نحيف / نحيفة / نحفاء

بنت: ذكي / ذكيّة / اذكياء

طلّاب: غبى / غبيّة / اغبياء

اساتذة: غني / غنيية / اغنياء

صور: غالي / غالية / غاليين

سفراء: بشع / بشعة / بشعين ساعات: معطّل / معطّلة / معطّلين

كراسى: مكسر / مكسرة / مكسرين

اخوات: حلو / حلوة / حلوين

COUNTING BETWEEN 3-10 • The most important rule about counting in Arabic is that the plural noun is used only following numbers 3-10. For counting objects numbering 11 or more, you use the SINGULAR noun. Look at the following examples

șaḥ ^é n	one plate	صحن
<i>șa</i> ḥneen	two plates	صحنين
tlet shuun	three plates	ثلث صحون
a <u>sh</u> ara shuun	ten plates	عشر صحون
idaş <u>sh</u> ar şah ^é n	11 plates	إيدعشر صحن

Note the number always comes before the noun.

Note that the numbers are slightly different to the ones you learnt in the first chapter. The first difference is that the numbers 3-10 do not end in a *taa marbuuṭa* s or 🕹.

The second difference is that an -ar __ is added to the end of numbers 11-19. This means that if you are counting you would say idae sh __ but when you want to say "11 plates" you must say $idae shar sah^6 n$ __ __ .

6. Write the Arabic underneath each of the pictures below.

